Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against them. Subsequently, in exercise of powers under the second proviso (b) to Article 311 (2) of the Constitution, the Competent Authority dismissed fifteen prison officials.

(c) The steps taken to eliminate corruption in jails in NCT of Delhi are as follows:—

(a) The jail staff are being frequently rotated at all levels in different jails periodically so as to minimize vested interests.

(b) Senior Jail officers including Superintendent of Jails have been directed to closely monitor all their subordinate staff.

(c) Because of increased surveillance during the year 2005 (till October), 75 departmental cases have been initiated. In 12 cases major, penalties were imposed and in 20 cases minor penalties were imposed on jail officials.

(d) The service records of all the staff are being scrutinized to ascertain persons of doubtful integrity.

(e) In-service training and refresher courses are being organized separately to sensitize staff on the legal provisions of the Delhi Prison Act, 2000 and Delhi Jail Manual.

(f) The Director-General (Prisons) has established a petition box to receive petitions from prisoners which are investigated by senior officers at Prison Headquarters.

(g) Each Jail has a designated visiting Judge who visit periodically and the petition box is scrutinized by the Judge.

(h) Each Jail is also visited by the designated Additional District Magistrate to look into the security aspects.

Replacement of Indian Police Act

74. DR. **K.** MALAISAMY:
SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to replace the Indian Police Act envisaging to meet and manage emerging areas of crime; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the terms of reference initiated before enacting the law;

(c) whether the new enactment will be comprehensive and competent enough to serve the purpose;

(d) how long the whole will take;

(e) while enacting whether the recommendations of National Police Commission and view of State Governments will be considered; and

(f)what are the other imperatives needed, besides this enactment, to handle the emerging crimes and to meet the trying situations and challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) A Committee of experts has been constituted on 20/09/05 to draft a new Police Act to replace the Police Act of 1861. The said Committee has been asked to submit its report within a period of six months. The terms of reference of the Committee are as under: -

(i) To examine the Model Police Act prepared by National Police Commission and other draft Model Police Acts and suggest modifications as per the changing role/responsibilities of police in view of the new challenges before it, specially growth and spread of insurgency/militancy/naxalism etc.

(ii) To suggest measures for attitudinal changes of police including working methodology, to elicit cooperation and assistance of the community rather than its distrust.

(iii) The new Police Act should reflect expectation of the people regarding the police in a democratic setup.

(iv) It should emphasise the use of scientific investigation methods to strengthen the criminal justice system. It should enable the police to tackle futuristic trends of organized crimes including cyber crimes and technological advantages in the hands of the criminals.

(v) The concern for human rights, weaker sections, women and the people belonging to scheduled caste/scheduled tribes have to be addressed.

(e) The Committee will take into consideration the recommendations of the National Police Commission and the views of the State Governments. Views of the State Governments have already been sought in this regard.

(f) Functional improvement in the core areas of policing by increased investment, better training and capacity building is required. This involves up-gradation in communications, weaponry, forensic setup, transport and improving the quality of investigation. However, Police being an entry in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the State Governments have the primary responsibility to control crime and respond to new challenges of law and order situation. The Central Government has been assisting the State Governments for modernization of their police forces, for raising India Reserve Battalions and also providing Central Paramilitary Forces to face the emergent challenges.

Allowing NRIs Investment in AIR Transport Services

75. SHRIMATI KAMLA MANHAR:
SHRI ABANI ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 2434 given in the Rajya Sabha on 17th August, 2005 and to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated new scheme to issue Smart Cards to persons registered as Overseas Citizens of India/persons of Indian Origin/Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether registered holders of "PIO Card" under Sec. 7A of Citizenship Act, 1966 are allowed to invest in the air transport services sector including domestic airlines as is allowed in the case of NRIs under the scheme of the Government; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. So far Overseas Citizen of India registered under section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 has not been allowed to invest in the air transport services in the country.